

# THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

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## MILLION MORE HOGS CALLED FOR IN NEW CONTRACT

### Tunisia - - Now Flaming Battleground of Africa

#### DEMAND NOT EASY TO MEET IN VIEW LABOR SHORTAGE

New Contract for 650,000,000 Lbs.  
for Britain Now in  
Operation

#### DIVERSION OF CROPS

Minister Stresses Need More Oil  
Bearing Crops—Machinery  
Production Heavily Cut

By M. McDUGALL  
(Special to The Western Farm Leader)

OTTAWA, Nov. 18th.—The growth of bacon production in this country has been a noteworthy achievement of the Canadian farmer, but the coming year will put a further severe test on his capacity to supply the needs of the British people. The new contract for 675,000,000 pounds of bacon for delivery to Britain is now in operation. Last year's contract for 600,000,000 pounds, which legally ended on October 1st, had not been entirely filled by the specified date.

#### Received Increased Prices

Deliveries of approximately 75,000,000 pounds made since October 1st to complete the contract have received the increased prices which apply to the new agreement, viz., \$21.75 per hundred pounds delivered at seaboard for grade "A" bacon, with relative rates for grade "B" and cuts. These are the prices which the Bacon Board receives from the British Ministry of Food.

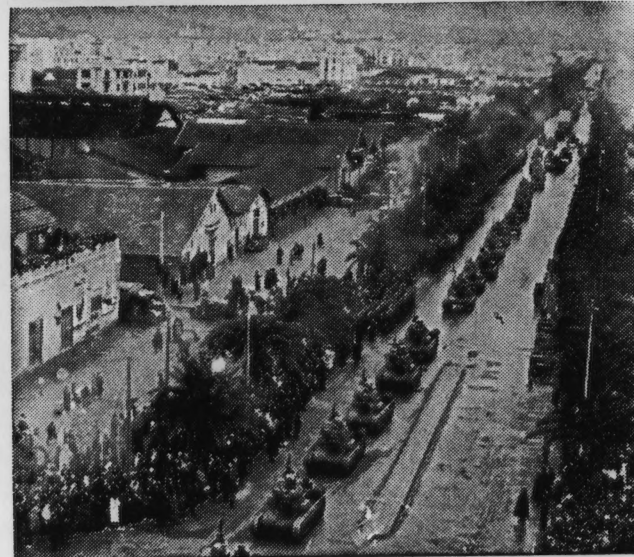
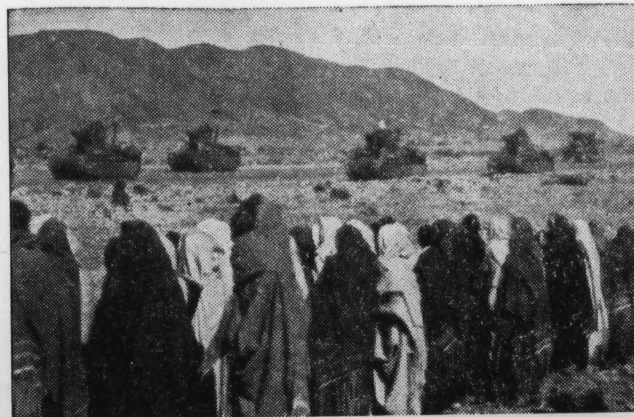
The challenge to the Canadian farmer is to meet the requirements of the new agreement. Canada became a factor on a new scale in the bacon market in 1932, and rose to the emergency when Denmark was eliminated as a source of supply for the British market when that country was overrun by the Germans. The production of Canadian bacon has doubled in the past four years. The call now is for the marketing of at least a million more hogs in the present contract period than in the one just closed, and this isn't going to be easy in the light of experience and labor shortage on farm and in packing house, but there the challenge stands.

#### What Department Urges

An extremely favorable factor is the quantity of feed grain available. The Department here at Ottawa is urging "that all possible steps be taken to save and finish for market more than the usual number of pigs from every litter. This means better care and feeding of brood sows, fuller protection and sanitation for the young pigs, and a general check-up of efficiency in feeding and other phases of swine husbandry. Hogs, as well as humans, need a well-balanced diet, and thrifty pigs can be brought to desirable market weights more quickly and economically."

A point which has been stressed time

#### French Tanks at Tunis --- Allied Goal



Some of these French tanks, shown parading past watching Berbers (top) near Tunis and (lower picture) in the city, may have been in action against the Axis forces during the past few days; for reports indicate that the French, as they await the arrival of liberating United Nations forces, have been putting up resistance against the Axis troops being landed by air and sea. The army striking into Tunisia from the West is stated to be mainly British, with United States special troops. It is under the British Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Anderson, acting under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, of the United States, in supreme command in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Six thousand civilians aided in building the Alaska highway.

The revised estimate of Alberta's wheat crop, made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is 183,000,000 bushels.

Registrars in Nazi-occupied Holland have been forbidden to accept Franklin or Winston as names for Netherlands babies.

A new record was set up by Kaiser shipyards on the West coast of the U.S. this week when a tank-landing craft was launched within three days from the laying of the keel.

(Continued on page 14)

#### LAND NOW SCENE BITTER STRUGGLE AS ENEMY REELS

Possession of Tunisia Highly  
Important to Control of  
Mediterranean

#### COLONY DESCRIBED

Physical Features and Resources  
—Berber Inhabitants People  
of Remote Antiquity

By The Canadian Institute of  
International Affairs

Between Cape Bon, in Tunisia, and the island of Sicily, lies the narrowest stretch of the Mediterranean. Largely because of this geographical factor, the advent of foreign military forces is nothing new in the history of Tunisia.

The Berbers, inhabitants of the country since remote antiquity, have seen successive waves of invasion, and in some cases colonization, by Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs and Turks. In 1881 the French established a protectorate by force of arms. Tunisia's 900 miles of coastline and the harbors of Tunis, Bizerta, Sfax and Sfax have long been recognized as highly important to control of the Mediterranean.

Geographically, Tunisia consists of a relatively narrow strip of country bounded on the west by Algeria, on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south-east and south by Italy's colony, Tripolitania. The total area is something under 49,000 square miles, inhabited by a population of 2,608,000.

#### How Population Is Made Up

According to the 1936 census some 92 per cent of the population at that time was made up of Moslems and native Jews. Of the remaining 8 per cent, about half were French (108,068), and the rest were Italians (94,289) and other European nationalities. Of the Italian portion of the population, the French estimated before the war that less than 20 per cent were pro-Fascist, despite powerful propaganda efforts on the part of Italy. The Fascist element was said to be confined almost entirely to the relatively small numbers of Italian business and professional men, whereas among the small peasants and laborers, by far the greatest part of the Italian population in Tunisia, there was said to exist a fairly strong anti-Fascist element.

#### Five Different Areas

The country may be roughly divided into five different areas according to physical features. In the north the terrain is characterized by mountainous areas alternating with large and fertile valleys; in the north-east, soil and climate combine to make the land especially suitable for citrus fruit cultivation; the Sahel area, in

(Continued on page 9)

# United Grain Growers Outline Agricultural Policy

## ANNUAL MEETING ENDORSES POLICY FOR COMING YEAR

**Declares Wheat Acreage Reduction Should Be Left to Individual Farmer**

### DETAILED PROPOSALS

**Special Effort Urged to Maintain Livestock Market in U.S.—  
Feed Grains Export**

THE Annual Meeting of United Grain Growers, Limited, had just begun in Calgary on November 4th when the last issue of *The Western Farm Leader* went to press. Already in these columns a summary has been given of the financial statement presented to the meeting by the President, Mr. R. S. Law, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

### Retiring Directors Re-elected

Satisfaction of the delegates with the reports presented to them was testified to by adoption of the Directors' report, by votes of thanks to the Directors and staff of the Company and by re-election, by acclamation, of the four retiring members of the Board of Directors. These were the President, R. S. Law, Winnipeg; the Vice-President, J. E. Brownlee, Calgary; E. E. Bayne, Winnipeg; R. C. Brown, Pilot Mound. Other members of the Board of Directors whose terms had not yet expired are: John Morrison, F. J. Collyer, J. J. MacLellan, C. E. Hope, M. T. Allan, R. Shannon, S. S. Sears and J. Stevens.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, officers were re-elected including Mr. R. S. Law as President, Mr. J. E. Brownlee as First Vice-President and Mr. John Morrison of Yellow Grass as Second Vice-President. Mr. E. E. Bayne of Winnipeg and Mr. J. J. MacLellan of Purple Springs, Alberta, together with the foregoing, comprise the executive committee.

A resolution passed by the meeting, endorsed and confirmed the re-organization of the Company's capital stock which had been completed during the year in accordance with a plan approved at the last Annual Meeting.

By resolution the meeting authorized the Board of Directors to postpone subsequent Annual Meetings for the duration of the war, if such a step should be required in order to comply with requests of the Government of Canada in connection with limitation of travel. Another resolution empowered the Board of Directors to establish or contribute to a project of agricultural research as a memorial to the late Dr. Cora Hind.

### Wheat Acreage Policy

An important feature of the meeting was the presentation by the Board of Directors of a statement on agricultural policy for the coming year, which was endorsed by the meeting. An outstanding feature of that report was the declaration made with respect to wheat acreage for 1942 in the following terms:

"After this consideration of production other than wheat, attention can be paid to wheat. The question of what acreage should be put into wheat, and the extent to which acreage should be reduced, should be regarded as a problem to be settled by each farmer for himself. On that basis, a considerable reduction in wheat acreage is to be expected. It is obvious that the quota system of regulating deliveries and total marketings will have to be continued for another crop year. Many farmers already have on hand all the wheat they can market during the current crop year, and also all they can reasonably hope to sell during the next year. Ordinary prudence will cause them to turn to other sources than wheat for income to whatever extent their individual circumstances will permit.

### Enforced Reduction Not Desirable Now

"Such wheat acreage reduction as results from individual adjustment to circumstances will be quite desirable and proper. But it is quite unnecessary and undesirable to contemplate as yet any enforced reduction of wheat acreage. Not until farm reserves of grain are higher and more widely distributed than is yet the case, and certainly not until another crop year has passed, should there be considered any idea either of enforcing or unduly encouraging the lapse into idleness of land which has been cultivated. If the time does come when such policies have to be envisaged there will be economic and human problems involved which will require a great deal of study."

## Re-elected President



Important recommendations in respect to Canadian agricultural policy for the coming year were made in the report of the Board of Directors of the United Grain Growers, Limited, presented by the President, R. S. Law (above) at the Annual Meeting in Calgary, and adopted by the delegates. At the Board meeting held subsequently, Mr. Law was re-elected President of the Company.

### Incentive For Production

There was repeated recommendation first made by the Company a year ago to increase to the maximum possible degree Canada's production of live stock, urgently required to meet the needs of this country and its allies. To achieve that increase in production, declared the statement:

"The best available incentive would be a Government guarantee of minimum prices for livestock and livestock products to continue for a period of two years after the end of the war. Only such a step will remove from the minds of many farmers fear of a possible collapse in livestock prices, which fear, based on recollections of previous experience, interferes to an important extent with both maintenance and enlargement of present livestock programs."

"To increase the confidence of farmers in the future of the beef cattle industry, it is necessary to maintain, if at all possible, the flow of Canadian beef cattle to the United States to the fullest extent permitted under the tariff policy of that country. That should be done even at the expense of occasional inconvenience to Canadian consumers from short supplies of beef in Canada. To shut off exports at a time when the United States has real need for our cattle is to endanger the future possibilities of export to the United States, and an export outlet to the south is a necessity to a satisfactory beef cattle industry in Canada. The present close arrangements between Canada and the United States might well provide the opportunity for a more comprehensive agreement than has yet been made for the admission of Canadian beef cattle to the United States."

One of the most important sections of the statement dealt with measures to be taken to improve the export of oats and barley to the United States. It was pointed out that the necessary increase of live stock production in that country meant a demand for feed grains from Canada. It was urged that the Government of Canada endeavor to secure abolition of present tariff duties on such grains imported from Canada into the United States and that such compensating reductions

as might be required in Canadian tariff duties should be made.

In recognition of the export importance of oats and barley, Canada should remove the price ceilings which now prevent the prices of those grains from reaching levels commensurate with United States prices. Removal was urged of the present requirement for export permits when oats and barley are shipped across the international border. Continuation of guaranteed minimum prices for these grains was urged, but it was pointed out that such guarantees are only useful to farmers to the extent that they are actually able to sell their grain and consequently measures to enlarge export outlets are urgently necessary.

### Special Reasons Against Malting Barley Ceiling

With respect to barley the report continued:

"There is an additional reason for removing the price ceiling on malting barley, the demand for which is becoming evident in the United States, in addition to the previously existing Canadian demand. Production of malting barley requires especial care as well as the seeding of varieties which do not normally yield as heavily as those varieties of barley suitable only for feeding purposes. Producers need to be encouraged by possibility of getting substantial premiums for malting barley over prices which prevail for feeding grades. No hardship to the Canadian brewing industry would result from the removal of price ceilings on malting barley. The price paid for barley, even when premiums are high, is inconsiderable against the excise tax of 16 cents per pound on malt.

"And here there might be noted the desirability of a change in the system of collecting excise tax. By applying it to malt used in the production of beer instead of to the production of beer itself, malt is made a difficult and expensive commodity to handle. Even if relief from the excise tax is accorded to industries using it for other purposes than the production of alcoholic beverages, the need for a system of licenses and excise supervision whenever malt is handled has a tendency to limit its use. The general use of malt in human foods and animal feeds for which it is admirably suited, could well be promoted by a change in the method of collecting the excise tax."

It was suggested that to bring about the necessary increase in flax production for next year there would be needed an increase in the guaranteed basic price for which a level of \$3.00 per bushel was suggested. Stress was laid on the opportunities for production of sunflower seed and hemp.

**Details of Wheat Policy Suggested**  
Specific suggestions for wheat policy for the coming year included the following:

"1. Prompt Government announcement that wheat of 1942 production will continue to be deliverable against whatever quotas apply during the following crop year. Corresponding announcement should be made that delivery quotas in the following crop year will be based on the 'authorized acreage' for 1942, and that any quotas in following years will not be reduced to correspond with any reduction of wheat acreage in 1943. That will make it clear to every farmer that he does not need to seed wheat in 1943 to maintain his right to market wheat. It will bring about a large transfer of land and labor from wheat to other production, and will enable a considerable number of farmers to eliminate wheat growing from their program in 1943.

"2. Fulllest possible encouragement of use of wheat for livestock feeding.

"3. A fuller utilization of low grade wheat for flour milling in Canada,

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encouraged, if necessary, by subsidy to millers as compensation for the lower flour content of such wheat. Such a step would recognise the fact that high grade wheat is more suitable for expanded storage and should form as large a part as possible of the Canadian carryover.

"4. Use to full capacity all distilling plants in Canada for manufacture of industrial alcohol from wheat.

"Manufacture of artificial rubber from alcohol will be sound for Canada, which lacks oil, even if oil is the preferred source in the United States, where oil is plentiful.

"5. A premium for durum wheat might well be established to encourage the production of that commodity, in which there is a deficiency, instead of a surplus.

#### Price of Wheat

"6. As to the price of wheat, this Company and other farmers' institutions presented to the Government of Canada early in 1942, as complete a case as possible for a basic guaranteed price for wheat of not less than \$1.00 per bushel. The Government's decision, however, was to make that basic price 90 cents per bushel, a decision which probably it would be very difficult to get altered, except on the basis of facts which were not before the Government when this decision was arrived at. One such fact which the Government may properly be asked to take into consideration is the extremely difficult position of those farmers who are almost altogether dependent upon wheat income and who cannot do as some other farmers can, in supplementing their income from other sources, such as livestock, flax or coarse grains. A farmer who, this year, can look forward to marketing not more than 14 bushels of wheat per acre, at a basic price of 90 cents, and who faces a similar prospect for the coming year, is in an extremely difficult position."

#### Farm Labor Policy

On farm labor the report said that: "It will require great care to see that future adjustments of manpower are made to take labor from non-essential to essential work. Something might be done to transfer men experienced in agriculture from such farms as are comparatively unproductive to more productive fields. Preparations should be made well in advance for temporary harvest help, which may be required for Western Canada in larger numbers in 1943 than was the case in 1942, because of the loss of Western labor in the interval. Men hardened to outdoor life in military training camps could well put in a brief period of work in the harvest fields, while their places are taken in military training by students and others."

The report stressed the need for Dominion Government action with respect to Western farm debt because of the recent court decisions impairing or threatening the validity of Provincial debt legislation.

#### Need For Food Reserves

Dealing with need for food reserves, in North America the report noted that:

"At the moment, such reserves, excepting wheat, are not great, and to the fullest extent that is possible there should be accumulation of reserves in as many different forms as possible, including flour, powdered milk and eggs, bacon and beef, vegetable and animal fats and oils, fibres and other agricultural products. When the coming needs for agricultural supplies are examined, it will be seen that reserves are still far from adequate in spite of the fact that a disproportionate quantity of existing reserves is in the form of wheat."

#### Post-war Situation

With respect to the post-war situation the statement said:

### FARM BATTERIES

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## The Western Farm Leader LEGAL DEPARTMENT

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE,  
K.C., LL.D.

### Replies to Enquiries

#### Fence Regarded as Fixture

R.—Ordinary fencing on land is usually regarded as a fixture and usually a lease provides that the tenant cannot remove fixtures at the end of the term. Without knowing the terms of your lease I cannot advise more fully, but would be doubtful of your ability to remove the fencing.

#### Insurance and Will

W.M.—Section 219 of the Alberta Insurance Act provides that an insured person may declare by Will to whom insurance moneys shall be payable. In other words, a man by his Will may change the beneficiary under an insurance policy. It should always be kept in mind, however, that a man by his Will cannot deprive his wife of the share of an estate which she would be entitled to receive if there was no Will. If a wife does not receive by the Will what she would be entitled to if there was no Will, she can apply to the Court for relief, and the Court may make an order giving her such share of the estate as the Judge may consider proper having regard to all the circumstances.

(Any paid-up subscriber may submit a question to be answered without charge. Questions submitted for this department cannot be answered by mail.)

British farms are said to be the most highly mechanized in Europe.

"A broad view is required of the part which Canadian agriculture can and will play in restoring the economy of Canada to a sound peace time basis. Given certain conditions in the post-war world which will enable Canadian agriculture to operate in success and prosperity, it can provide occupation for tens of thousands of men who will be returning from the armed forces and from work on munitions. Lacking those conditions, not only might Canadian agriculture find difficulty in absorbing more families, but might be unable to continue to support even the present farming population except on a basis of Government subsidies. The absolutely necessary condition to a healthy Canadian agriculture and a healthy Canadian economy, which can only be based upon a healthy agriculture, is the prevalence of such conditions in the world as will enable international trade in commodities generally, specifically in the products of agriculture and most particularly in wheat, to be carried on on a great scale. Canada's interest in such conditions as applied to agriculture and Canada's dependence upon such trade are fundamental to this country's economy."

#### World Free Trade in Wheat

"In this connection, there will be repeated the suggestion first made a year ago, that Canada should endeavor to have established, even before the end of the war and in contemplation of peace table settlements, an international convention designed to make wheat a free trade commodity throughout the world.

"Such a principle might well be extended to other primary agricultural products. If that can be accomplished, or reasonably approached, the future of Western Canada and of Canada as a whole may be faced with confidence."

#### Annual Banquet

A feature of the meeting was the Annual Banquet which was held this year in the main dining room of the Palliser Hotel. The large room was filled to capacity and the delegates and guests listened to a very interesting and able address on the future of Canada delivered by the guest of honor, Mr. A. L. Smith, K.C., of the City of Calgary.



## TWO YOUNG MEN

*with faith in themselves*

BEFORE the war, two young graduates in chemistry faced the future with no assets but technical training and unbounded faith in themselves. They planned to capitalize on their years in college by manufacturing a certain chemical product. "But we'll need some money to get started," they said. "Let's put it up to the bank."

Their banker decided that their faith was well founded in character, ability, energy. "We'll finance you to start in a small way," he said. "Make a test on the local market first."

Presently the product was being sold all over Canada and exported to the United States and overseas. Now it fills a wartime demand. The enterprise employs a large number of people.

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## GREAT EVENTS

Since our last issue went to press the war situation has been transformed in a degree beyond the imagining, at that time, of all who were not privy to the secrets of the high command.

Then the offensive against Rommel was successfully developing. Now he has been routed.

A powerful American army, guarded mainly by the British fleet, has seized control from the palsied hands of Vichy (in the cause of the United Nations and in behalf of a free France that is to be), of the whole of French North Africa except Tunisia, where combat has been joined by the British and Americans with Axis forces.

In the area of the Solomons the navy of the United States has won a victory which has been acclaimed as the greatest of the war. It may be "round two", as Secretary Knox described it, with a third round to come; but the relative improvement in the strength of the U.S. fleet in the Pacific as compared with that of the enemy has completely changed the outlook in that vast theatre of action. In New Guinea, a decision seems near.

Stalingrad holds against all Nazi attacks, and there are signs that our Russian friends and Allies may be able to launch offensive operations during the winter.

For these results we owe thanks to every worker in field and factory; to the men of our armed forces on land and in the air and at sea, where the merchant navies of Britain and Canada and their allies, have carried on their ceaseless perilous tasks, devoid of glamor.

\* \* \*

## GREAT LEADERSHIP

We of the Anglo-Saxon world owe thanks in an especial sense to our great leaders—Churchill and Roosevelt, who, during the long months of secret preparation, "took it on the chin", while armchair strategists, many of them in high places, complained of their "inaction", and lack of "the offensive spirit"; of their "appeasement" of Vichy and of "lack of co-ordination of effort" and of "centralized planning" by the staffs. We owe thanks to the heads of the services whose conceptions of strategy have been inspired by daring and imagination. We owe

it to ourselves to ask in what degree we have proven worthy of our leadership.

\* \* \*

## STERN DAYS

The end may yet be distant. The enemy is powerful, and capable of striking heavy counter-blows. Grave days lie ahead. Yet as Churchill counselled in an address to the boys at Harrow, when the fortunes of war were more adverse than they have been of late (whatever reverses we may yet have to face): "Do not let us speak of darker days; let us speak rather of sterner days. These are not dark days; these are great days—the greatest days our country has ever lived; and we must thank God that we have been allowed, each of us according to our stations, to play a part in making these days memorable in the history of our race."

\* \* \*

## SINGLE AIM

It is reported—we think quite credibly in view of the fact that Harold J. Laski gives it credence—that Mr. Churchill thinks his tasks in public life will end with the armistice, and that "what happens then is, for him, the affair of the new generation. . . . He will give every ounce of energy to the defeat of Hitlerism. When that is accomplished he feels that he will belong to history."

\* \* \*

If this should be Mr. Churchill's view of his responsibilities; if he should feel that the concentration of all his energies on the strategy of the war is essential to the adequate performance of its great tasks, that would be understandable.

If he cannot spare time to consider some of the political aspects of the conflict—such as the building up among the masses of Europe now under the Nazi heel of a belief in the possibilities of a new world based upon new economic and social principles—that also may be understood.

Such work must be done; but perhaps he is right in believing that it must be left to others—now and in the future.

He has not got a "single-track mind", but it may well be the part of wisdom for him deliberately to choose a single course—especially when it is the shining

## A Northern Snow-bound Field

*A canvas deftly spread, white and serene  
After the storm's cruel interlude!*

*Here do the moon's cold shadows  
darkly brood,  
And great Aurora with her flaming skein  
Weave magic patterns on the waiting  
screen.*

*Or mid-day sun, escaped from cloudy  
snood,*

*Surrenders all to beauty's servitude  
And pours a jewelled glory on the scene.*

*Always the pageant of the great white  
cold*

*Is mirrored on the quiet inland field  
With loveliness past all imagining.*

*But vain its splendors did the heart not  
hold*

*The certain promise that its strength  
must yield,*

*In season, to the tenderness of spring.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

way of victory on the land and in  
the air and on the high seas.

\* \* \*

## COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING

(JOSEPH STALIN in a recent speech)

It is said that the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition has every chance of winning and will certainly win if it did not have one organic defect which is capable of weakening and disintegrating it.

This defect, in the opinion of these people, is that this coalition consists of heterogeneous elements with different ideologies and that this circumstance will prevent their organizing joint action against the common enemy.

I think this assertion is wrong. It would be ridiculous to deny the difference in ideologies and social systems of the countries composing the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. But does this preclude the possibility and expediency of joint action on the part of members of this coalition against the common enemy who holds out the threat of enslavement for them? No.

The assumption of these people is also wrong because of the fact that it is completely refuted by the events of the past year and, indeed, if these people were right we should be observing a mutual alienation of members of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

Yet far from observing this, we have facts and events pointing to a progressive rapprochement between the members of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition and their uniting into a single fighting alliance. The events of the past year supply direct proof of this.

... one should mention so important a fact as the visit to Moscow of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Churchill, which established complete mutual understanding between the leaders of the two countries.



## "The Northern Plains in a World of Change"

### A Challenge to Constructive Action

By W. NORMAN SMITH

#### THIRD ARTICLE

#### Practical Experience of Problem

ALL of the authors of "The Northern Plains in a World of Change" have special knowledge of the problems of the area about which the book has been written. They are, as has been stated, Carl Kraenzel, Watson Thomson and Glenn H. Craig.

One of them, Professor Craig, was born in Alberta—at Edmonton in 1909—and gained most of his experience here. A son of the former Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province, H. A. Craig, his recollections of public and high school days are largely of the interruption of family gatherings by wires and phone calls about drought area feed and seed relief and free freight, which, he states, "seemed to me to be the biggest business my father did in the Provincial Department of Agriculture."

After graduating in 1930 with the degree of B.A., at the University of Alberta, Glenn joined an economic survey party and as a member of it spent three summers interviewing farm people and townspeople in various parts of the Prairie Provinces, chiefly in the Plains area. After obtaining the degree of M.A. at McGill, he returned to Alberta, and after teaching here for two years spent the following eighteen months on land utilization studies of the "Dry Belt" for the organization set up to administer the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. At Harvard from 1936-39 he undertook graduate work in economics, before going to Montana as Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics at the State College, Bozeman. In Montana his chief responsibilities in research are concerned with the economics of the range livestock industry.

#### "A Region Apart"

In previous articles I have described the wide setting of national and world relationships in which the problems of the Northern Plains are seen

by the authors. They are concerned, however, as the title indicates, essentially with "a region apart", a great area of this continent with its own specific character and needs—economic and social.

Such chapter headings as "The Background of Land Ownership"; "Emergent Patterns of Ownership and



Dr. KARL F. KRAENZEL

Control"; "Marketing Changes and Chances"; and "Social Institutions in the Plains", give some indication of the problems discussed and the suggested approach to their solution. But before reviewing these chapters it is necessary to define clearly the region with which the book is essentially concerned. It is necessary to do so because, while the adoption of policies suitable for this region might in many cases be found desirable in others, it is for these "Northern Plains", primarily, that they must be designed.

#### The Region Defined

"The boundary of the Northern Plains, like that of other regions," it is indicated, "is not a narrow line but a belt of transition—an area not easily identified with the region on either side. The eastern boundary of the Northern Plains is in the neighborhood of the 20 inch rainfall line, conceded to be the lower limit of successful humid-area farming. This 20-inch rainfall line approximates the 100th Meridian, running north and south. It also represents the eastern border of the short grass country, and the treeless plains.

"The Northern Plains does not include the country to the east, which contains considerable tree growth although the topography is similar. The long grass country includes the Red River Valley of the north and portions of the corn belt of eastern South Dakota and Nebraska. Much confusion has resulted from assuming that the eastern portions of Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Manitoba are in the Northern Plains.

"More specifically, the eastern boundary of the Northern Plains starts near Hastings, Nebraska, about 150 miles west and south of Omaha; passes near Jamestown, North Dakota, about 80 miles west of Fargo; and near Brandon, Manitoba, about 150 miles west of Winnipeg. Then it curves to the northwest, passing near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and near Stettler, Alberta, 130 miles southeast of Edmonton.

"The northeastern border of the

Northern Plains is met by the more humid atmospheric conditions of the Hudson Bay region. The western boundary is the foothills of the Rockies, while the southern boundary is near the southern border of Nebraska. Northeastern Colorado is included in the region.

#### 17 Per Cent of Land Area

"This area covers some 250,000 square miles of land in the United States and 150,000 square miles in Canada, or a total of approximately 400,000 square miles. This represents roughly 17 per cent of the land area of Canada and the United States. Since much of Canada is an uninhabited wilderness, the Plains is a significantly large proportion of the populated parts of the continent.

"Some two and one-half million people live in the region. It contains no cities of over 60,000 population. Regina, Saskatchewan, is the largest in the Canadian Plains and Great Falls, Montana, is the largest on the United States side."

I notice, by the way, that on the map which forms the frontispiece of the book, Calgary is just west of the boundary of the Northern Plains, and so is Red Deer; while Helena and Bozeman, Montana, are also outside the region.

In this region precipitation varies on the average from a high of 20 inches to a low of 8 inches in some areas, and it is in this—rainfall below the 20 inch margin, with an average considerably below it, and variation in an unpredictable manner from



Professor GLENN H. CRAIG

considerably below this average to something above it at times, that the region is unique.

"If it were constantly dry," state the authors, "people would long ago have made an adjustment to these conditions or would have refrained from settling the area at all. But the wet years were very deceiving. During dry years, the chemical opera-

(Continued on page 12)

## A Reasonable Request

There is every reason to believe that Alberta Pool Elevators are more popular among grain producers than ever before.

The farmers of this Province realize that Pool Elevators have made a real contribution to their welfare. They also appreciate the need of solid support being given this Alberta producers' co-operative.

The grain congestion this season is creating difficulties, but wherever you can use the services of a Pool elevator be sure to take advantage of the situation.

By so doing you will strengthen a useful and necessary organization and encourage it to continue the battle for equality of treatment for agriculture.

## Alberta Pool Elevators

## U.F.A. Radio Bulletin

### SPECIAL U.F.A. CENTRAL OFFICE SERIES

CFCN---CALGARY  
9:15 p.m., every Tuesday  
CFRN---EDMONTON  
9:15 p.m., every Thursday

Farm Young People's Series  
CKUA---EDMONTON  
6:15 p.m., every Thursday

Special New Weekly Program  
CFGP, Grande Prairie  
U.F.A. MAPLE LEAF NEWS  
and  
LIVESTOCK PRICES  
Each Thursday,  
1:15 to 1:30 p.m.

The United Farmers  
of Alberta



# Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section

"Voluntary Co-operation is incomparably the most efficient thing in the world."—John Strachey.



## Make Certain Your Shipments Reach Us While Roads Are Bad

### Storm Temporarily Disrupts Trucking—Regular Train Service Will Ensure Safe Delivery

Stormy weather with drifted snow has disrupted road traffic over great areas of central Alberta. In consequence, the Central Alberta Dairy Pool Trucking Service, which has been able to maintain almost unbroken continuity, is seriously disrupted for the time being.

We urge that while this condition lasts every member and shipper to our creameries and condensaries take steps to ensure that every one of their cans of milk or cream reaches our various plants. By making use of the regular train service you can be certain of safe delivery to these plants.

Every effort will be made to restore the regular C.A.D.P. trucking service at the earliest possible moment. Its continuity, rarely broken since it was inaugurated, has, we are advised, been appreciated. For the moment difficulties have to be faced, and the co-operation of all shippers in effective use of the train service will be highly valued.

The unusually high average price of \$1,839 was realized for 29 head of registered Guernseys at a public auction held recently in New York State.

## Picking, Cooling and Packing Turkeys

**KNIFE**—We recommend a narrow blade with a good point. A small kitchen knife can be ground down to answer the purpose if it is made of good material.

**BLEEDING**—Hang the bird by the feet—breast toward you. With the left hand grasp the head of the bird with the top of head resting in palm of hand. Let the thumb and forefinger come around the head applying pressure at base of jaw and this will cause mouth of bird to open and make insertion of knife easy. Study the diagram shown at right and you will see the position of veins in the neck. It is necessary to cut one or both of these veins either cross or angular. (Do not make straight cut toward end of beak). These veins lie just at the base of the skull and when properly cut bird will bleed freely. Cutting too far back will cause clots to form in neck. Cutting too far forward without striking the vein will not enable you to get proper bleeding.

**BRAINING**—Immediately after bleeding it is necessary to pierce the brain of the bird to cause feather muscles to relax so feathers can be removed without tearing the skin. To brain a bird insert the knife in the centre of the groove in the mouth. Point the blade toward the top of the head. Press on the knife until the point enters brain cavity causing bird to shudder. Care should be taken in this operation.

Proper braining consists of piercing the brain so that the bird is only paralyzed and feathers can then be removed without difficulty. If you kill the bird when braining this will cause feathers to "set" so they cannot be removed easily or without tearing the skin.

**REMOVING FEATHERS**—After a bird has been bled and brained, start picking by removing the large tail feathers with a twist and then pull the large feathers from the wings. Birds that are allowed to become cold will be very difficult

to pick. In removing feathers do not pull against the grain of the skin.

Remove all feathers including wing and tail feathers, and all pin feathers that detract from the appearance of the bird.

A good turkey that is not picked clean either has to be cleaned before it is graded or it has to be put in a lower grade because it is not properly picked. When the turkey has been properly picked, give the bird a swinging jerk to remove blood from the mouth. It is important to keep birds clean and the vent should be emptied by squeezing.

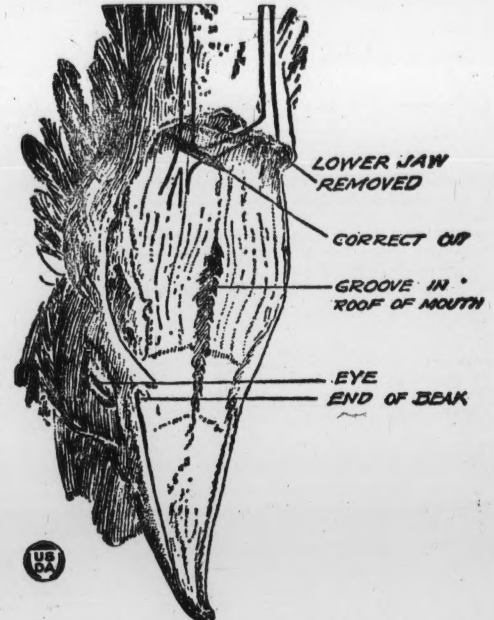
**COOLING**—Birds should be chilled for twenty-four hours before packing and the temperature of the room in which they are chilled should be around 32 to 35 degrees. Do not pile birds while being cooled. Keep them spread out so air can get around them. Birds should not be allowed to freeze as they have to be thawed before they can be packed for the market, and this not only hurts the appearance of the bird, but a bird that has been frozen and thawed will, in many cases, not hold up long enough to reach the market in good condition.

**PACKING**—When birds have been properly chilled, wrap heads in clean paper and pack in clean boxes or barrels after these empty packages have been lined with paper. Not more than 150 lbs. of poultry should be packed in one box or barrel.

**DON'T'S**  
Don't scald your turkeys.  
Don't remove head, feet, or entrails.  
Don't dress birds while there is any feed in the crops.

Don't dress and ship extremely small, thin and immature birds. It will pay you to keep this class of poultry on the farm and feed it well and market same when it is in good condition as compared with accepting a low price on under-grade stock.

Don't tie birds with string.



Don't ship poultry by local freight as it will freeze in cold weather and spoil in mild weather.

We solicit your shipments of Dressed Turkeys, Ducks, and Geese (and your shipments of Live Chickens and Fowl).

Save transportation by shipping to our nearest branch.

## Fewer Cattle in Europe, But Numbers of Hogs and Poultry Decline Most

While cattle numbers in Europe have declined since the war began, the drop has not been so great as in the case of hogs and poultry, according to estimates made by *Foreign Crops and Markets*. The cattle population had reached a high level in 1939, the total for all Europe (except the U.S.S.R.) being about 699 million head. In twelve important countries (Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Austria, Rumania, Estonia and Finland) the decline from 1939 to 1941 was estimated at 7 per cent. There was probably a further considerable drop last winter, but efforts were made during the past summer to increase production of feed crops.

## U.S. Co-op's Good Year

The largest saving in the eleven years during which they have completely owned their own marketing system will go to shippers within the United Dairymen's Association this year, it was shown at a recent meeting of the co-operative at Seattle. The figure for the first ten months of the present financial year was \$341,650. Sales were 50 per cent over those for the same period last year.

Sketches of other directors, in the series "Meet Your Directors" will be given on this page in the near future. The series has aroused widespread interest and comment among readers in all parts of the Province.

## THE CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

# BUYING DATES DRESSED TURKEYS

In DECEMBER, 1942

### ALIX AND DISTRICT

Place	Representative	Date
ALIX	C.A.D.P. Creamery	1st to 16th
BIG VALLEY	Fred Law	1st to 16th
BYEMOOR	C. W. Brown	8th and 15th
CASTOR	O. W. Colley	1st to 16th
CONSORT	W. A. Isaac	9th and 16th
CORONATION	Jack Anderson	1st to 16th
ENDIANG	A. H. Evans	9th and 16th
GADSBY	Tom Gravelly	1st to 16th
LACOMBE	Lacombe Meat Market	4th to 16th
RUMSEY	Harry Srolovitz (Red & White Store)	1st to 15th
SCAPA	J. D. Boehlke	17th
STETTNER	Spice & Lincoln	1st to 16th
THREE HILLS	Three Hills Locker Storage	3rd and 10th
TROCHU	Trochu Meat Market	4th and 11th
VETERAN	Stan Laycraft	8th and 15th

### BENTLEY AND DISTRICT

BENTLEY	C.A.D.P. Creamery	2nd to 16th
HOADLEY	Mr. Manseth	11th
RIMBEY	Geo. Mowbray	12th

### BOWDEN AND DISTRICT

BOWDEN	C.A.D.P. Creamery	4th to 16th
CARSTAIRS	Cold Storage Lockers	5th and 16th
DIDSBURY	A. R. Kendrick	8th and 15th
INNISFAIL	Ray Manuel	5th to 16th
OLDS	Olds Creamery	10th and 15th

### RED DEER AND DISTRICT

RED DEER	C.A.D.P. Creamery	4th to 16th
ALHAMBRA	F. C. Patterson	9th
BENALTO	D. R. Holsworth	7th
CONDOR	Perry's Store	4th
ECKVILLE	Co-op. Store	8th and 15th
LESLIEVILLE	Chris Baker	9th
ROCKY MT. HOUSE	Egg Grading Station	5th and 12th
SYLVAN LAKE	B. C. Learned	7th and 14th
WITHROW	Matt Meyers	11th



## FARM RADIO FORUM

Alberta Farm People Urged to Take Full Advantage of Opportunity It Provides

By E. W. BRUNSDEN

Farmers throughout the Province are being urged by the officers of their organizations to form groups for the purpose of participating in National Farm Radio Forum. The Provincial committee, responsible for the Forum in Alberta, reports that to date only 22 groups with a total membership of 271 farmers and members of their families have been organized. This showing, the committee members state, is only a fraction of the participation it is hoped will be recorded in this Province before the series ends.

### Purpose of Forum

Farm Radio Forum seeks to lay bare the problems under which Canadian agriculturists operate during wartime. In addition, the way is pointed during the weekly broadcasts, to the solutions possible for many of the major ills of the industry. While the programs are in themselves instructive and valuable, the formation of listening groups, through which farmers, and the members of their families, give expression to their views of the present situation and the most promising remedies, is of great importance.

Each week, the opinions expressed by listening group members across Canada are consolidated and thus there is formed, through the Forum, a national farmer opinion. This is the first attempt in Canada toward the

securing of such an expression, and the experience in the Forum to date, those who head it state, is that, with the extension of listening groups, it can become a powerful factor in the establishing and maintaining of agricultural policies.

### Ideal Group

The ideal group consists of from eight to twelve persons; due to the limitations placed on travel, and the labor situation however, smaller groups are being set up in many communities this year. In some cases farm families themselves are organized into groups. The secretaries of listening groups are provided with printed material in advance of each broadcast, and through the distribution of Farm Forum Facts, a newsy, weekly publication, printed prior to the date the subject particularly covered is heard over the air waves, all group members have advance information upon which to base their decisions.

Farm Forum is heard in Alberta each Monday evening, commencing at 8:30 p.m. over stations CJCA, Edmonton; CFAC, Calgary; and CJOC, Lethbridge.

### Season's Program

Broadcasts to be heard for the balance of the season are as follows: Nov. 23—The Farmer Views our Wartime Programme.

### Swings to Allies



Appointed by Petain to take charge in North Africa when Darlan was declared to be a prisoner of U.S. forces, General Auguste Nogues (above), crossed to Algiers and on the ground that Darlan was allowed his freedom, took orders from him, and swung over to the policy of collaboration with the liberating army. It was Nogues who, when France fell, was prepared to carry on the struggle against the Nazis from African soil. He was disappointed, it was said, when contrary orders came at that time from Petain.

Nov. 30—Manpower and Farm Labour.

Dec. 7—In British Columbia, Farmers and Government Officials.

Dec. 14—In the Prairies, Farmers and Government Officials.

Dec. 21—In Ontario, Farmers and Government Officials.

Dec. 28—In Quebec, Farmers and Government Officials.

Jan. 4—In the Maritimes, Farmers and Government Officials.

Jan. 11—How Can the Farmer Take Part?

Jan. 18—A National Health Plan.

Jan. 25—Credit Unions.

Feb. 1—Education for Farm Living.

Feb. 8—Taking Stock of the Farm Home.

Feb. 15—The Family Farm as a Production Unit.

Feb. 22—Debt Menaces the Family Farm.

Mar. 1—Prices and Production.

Mar. 6—Home Market Problems.

Mar. 15—Conservation and Land use.

Use.

Mar. 22—Farmers and Reconstruction.

Mar. 29—Feeding the World in an Organized Way.

Community leaders are asked to take steps toward forming one or more groups in their own areas without delay. Groups should be registered with, and further information may be secured from, the Secretary, Farm Radio Forum, 525 Lougheed Building, Calgary.

### Useful Pamphlet

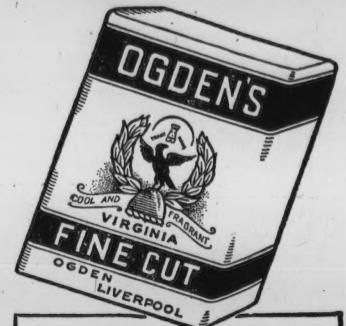
"Land Clearing" is the title of an illustrated, 44-page pamphlet recently issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Methods of clearing land, removing stumps, stones and moss hummocks, etc., are fully described.

### LOANED TO SELECTIVE SERVICE

T. B. Pickersgill, assistant director of the agricultural department of the North-West Line Elevators Association, has been loaned to the National Selective Service for the duration, the Association announces. His task will be connected with the farm labor problem, especially as it affects the Prairie Provinces, and, it is also announced, with the problem of increasing production of butter, cheese, eggs, bacon and beef, while the armed forces are daily calling for more men.

A FAMOUS BRAND

Ogden's  
FINE CUT



Operated by Pat Burton, twice winner of the North American and Canadian Calf Roping Championships at the Calgary Stampede, the Burton Ranch in Southern Alberta was established in 1890 by F. A. Burton.

BRAND OF THE  
BURTON RANCH  
7/1

## Test Your Seed Grain!

Pioneer Elevators have available modern seed grain germinating testing machines. Any farmer wishing to have his seed grain tested for germination may obtain tests free of charge through any Pioneer Elevator.

Consult our agent in your district regarding any of your agricultural problems.



### NOTICE

## Pool Members and Shippers TRUCKING SERVICE

Your POOL has maintained a much better than average trucking service, and we are advised that the continuity of this service winter and summer has been much appreciated.

Stormy weather this week has unfortunately blocked many roads, temporarily disrupting the service. We shall make every effort to overcome the present difficulties.

### TRAIN SERVICE

While this condition prevails may we suggest that every member and shipper to our Pool Creameries or Condensery make sure that every one of their cans of cream or milk reach us. The regular train service will take care of your shipments and will deliver them safely to our plants.

EVERY CAN COUNTS!

## THE CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

ALIX - BOWDEN - RED DEER - BENTLEY

ORDER  
EARLY  
for Christmas  
this Year!

While we are endeavouring to ensure adequate supplies of Catalogue lines, we are finding that shortages of materials and wartime restrictions are making it increasingly difficult; coupled with this, we are faced with a very definite shortage of workers, due mainly to heavy enlistments in the armed forces and also to the demands of war industries for more and more people.

In view of these conditions and to avoid disappointment and delay, order early for your Christmas needs. We, for our part, of course, will continue to give all our customers the best possible service and fill orders promptly.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

## WAR DIARY

**Nov. 4th.**—Axis forces in retreat in Egypt, 9,000 prisoners taken. Russians hold ground or make slight gains, all fronts. Berlin says large British convoy at Gibraltar. Allies advance 6 miles beyond Kokoda, New Guinea; Jap lands more troops on Guadalcanal.

**Nov. 5th.**—Eighth Army driving Rommel's army westward; knock 260 Axis tanks out of action. U.S. Marines start offensive against reinforced Jap forces east of Guadalcanal airfield. Chungking says Jap armies massing in China.

**Nov. 6th.**—Eighth Army drives two wedges into Rommel's positions; approach Matruh. Ankara reports Nazis moving troops by air from Greece to North Africa. U.S. Marines pierce Jap lines at two points, Guadalcanal. Tokyo will take reprisals against British prisoners for alleged ill-usage Nazi prisoners in British hands, says Berlin radio.

**Nov. 7th.**—U.S. forces under General Eisenhower land Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of Morocco and Algiers, under protection of mainly British fleet. In Egypt Axis attempt to make stand at Fuka defeated; 20,000 prisoners taken, many more isolated; Italians abandoned by German allies, left stranded in desert without food and water, many die; R.A.F. bombs Genoa. Russians drive Nazis from fortified position in Stalingrad. U.S. advance eastward of airfield held on Guadalcanal, hold against Jap attacks on west.

**Nov. 8th.**—Algiers surrenders. U.S. troops take airfield near Oran, hold Safi, also beachhead near Rabat.

French battleship *Jean Bart*, 4 French submarines hit, two Allied destroyers sunk, off Morocco. Giraud leads anti-Axis French in Algeria. Dakar governor urges adherence to Vichy and Axis. Vichy says all traffic cut off between France and North Africa. Petain breaks off relations with U.S. Genoa heavily raided by R.A.F. Axis rear-guard trapped at Matruh, Rommel's army pursued by Eighth Army near Egyptian border. U.S. Marines advance eastward of Guadalcanal. Jap light cruiser, destroyer, believed sunk near Solomons. Nazis repulsed in Caucasus.

**Nov. 9th.**—Vichy says French fleet off Casablanca suffers serious damage. U.S. forces fighting inside Casablanca. Oran practically encircled, Vichy admits. Roosevelt asks Bey of Tunis (French protectorate) for co-operation; U.S. forces to pass through Tunisia. Eighth Army reaches Halfaya Pass only few hours after fleeing Africa Corps. Statements by Roosevelt, Eisenhower, proclaim to French only objective of U.S. in North Africa is to drive out Axis. R.A.F. bombs Lille, Abbeville. Allies near Buna, last Jap base in southeast New Guinea. Hitler says American landings in North Africa will not win war. Ottawa breaks off relations with Vichy.

**Nov. 10th.**—Oran, Casablanca, taken. Allied bombers attack Axis airfields on Sardinia. Churchill says purpose of operations in North-west Africa to gain vantage ground for new front against Hitler; states Roosevelt author of "this mighty undertaking." R.A.F. loses 15 bombers in attack on Hamburg; U.S. bombers hammer St. Nazaire. Nazi attacks

### Save 12,000 Tons Steel

Limitations placed on containers for foods in Canada have saved 12,000 tons of steel for war purposes, it is stated by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

in Russia slowed down. Ottawa announces sinking of Nazi submarine by corvette *Oakville*.

**Nov. 11th.**—All French North Africa surrenders. Hitler sends troops south through "unoccupied" France; Petain protests; unconfirmed report French fleet leaves Toulon. Axis rearguard in Egypt driven from Sidi Barrani, another engaged at Bugbug; Allied bombers constantly hammer retreating main army. Churchill states Axis losses include at least 59,000 men, 500 tanks, 1,000 guns; surveys whole war situation; says latest Russian convoy required 77 warships as escort. Heavy fighting southeast of Nalchik.

**Nov. 12th.**—British First Army joins U.S. forces in drive towards Tunisia; occupy Bone, in Algiers. R.A.F. bombs airfield near Tunis. Vichy states Germans not to occupy Toulon, as French fleet pledged to resist "all aggressors". Laval has made new terms with Nazis, says report reaching New York. Seven Jap ships sunk in western Pacific, Washington announces. Seventeen Jap, 7 U.S. bombers downed over Guadalcanal. Jap retreat reported cut off from Buna.

**Nov. 13th.**—Eighth Army reoccupies Tobruk. Allied force nears Tunisian border from west. Darlan, taken prisoner at Algiers, broadcasts "suggestion" to French fleet to sail to North Africa. General Nogues declares he is in accord with Darlan. Nazis begin new offensive against Stalingrad. Thousand Serbs, men, women, children, from one town executed by Nazis in one day, says Yugoslav bureau in London. U.S. planes, submarines, put 11 Jap cargo ships out of action.

**Nov. 14th.**—French fight against Nazis in Tunis. British army drives forty miles west of Tobruk. New R.A.F. raid on Genoa. Roosevelt orders food, clothing to go to French North Africa, lend-lease basis. Big naval battle reported in progress in Solomons area. Nazis making "insignificant" gains in new drive on Stalingrad.

**Nov. 15th.**—Naval battle in Solomons rages during fourth night; Australian Minister says fate of Australia may be in balance. In New Guinea, Australian, U.S. forces meet near Buna, join in attack on Jap stronghold. Rommel's forces race to beat pursuing Eighth Army across hump of Libya. British First Army, with smaller U.S. force, meet Axis troops near border of Tunisia; enemy reinforcements arriving by plane, sea. Tunis airport bombed. Nazis fail in fourth attack on Stalingrad factory area. U.S., British, Canadian shipyards keep shipping tonnage "not too far below" last January's figures, declares Leahy. British church bells ring in thankfulness for victory in Battle of Egypt, first time since Dunkirk.

**Nov. 16th.**—Jap fleet retires from Solomons area, losses total 23, include 1 battleship, 3 heavy cruisers, others damaged. Eight U.S. ships sunk. British occupy Martuba, R.A.F. bombs fleeing Nazis; Rommel's losses about 75,000, killed, wounded, prisoners. Churchill says 13 enemy U-boats sunk off French North African coast. Russians hold in Stalingrad, advance slightly in Caucasus, recapture place "of great tactical importance" in Leningrad area. Petain issues denunciation of Darlan; Free French in London dissociate themselves from Allied negotiations with "Vichy representatives".

**Nov. 17th.**—British occupied Derna and Mekili yesterday, is Cairo report. bad weather gives Nazi forces respite from bombing. Allies drive back Axis troops in Tunisia. Dakar may be negotiating with United Nations.

### Define "Essential Farm" on Which Deferment to Be Requested in United States

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An "essential farm" as defined by the U.S. Manpower Commission, is one which has at least 12 dairy cows, milking or dry, with a minimum annual output of 45,000 pounds of milk; or the equivalent in livestock or poultry. Under the new U.S. policy, men working the year round on essential farms will be considered as farm workers and the Selective Service System is requesting its local boards to grant them occupational deferment. Further, both Army and Navy are being asked to refrain from recruiting essential dairy, livestock or poultry workers or producers, and other employers are being instructed to refrain from hiring skilled workers who have been engaged in those three types of farm production.

### Pool Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool will open in Calgary on Tuesday, November 24th, when reports on the year's operations will be submitted, policies of the Pool discussed, and directors elected.

Balkan reports indicate Hitler is preparing drive towards Suez. Nazis in southern France seize Spanish Republican leaders, turn them over to Franco. Russians report small gains at Stalingrad, in Caucasus; Nazi counter-attack near Leningrad repulsed. MacArthur leads Allies in drive against Buna. Knox says U.S. Navy has won second round of fight for Solomons, but Japs will come back. Mrs. Roosevelt back in U.S. Roosevelt says political agreement with Darlan only temporary.

**Nov. 18th.**—Eighth Army within 70 miles of Bengazi; advanced 400 miles in week; Alexander says battle not over yet; Allied losses total 14,000 men killed and wounded. British parachute troops dropped deep in Tunisia, from U.S. planes. Rommel said in charge Tunisian Axis campaign. Free French in control Madagascar. Jap increase forces in Burma.

### Box of 18 Handsome Christmas Cards

Good quality—  
all different—  
attractive designs—  
matching envelopes.

FREE with your new or  
renewal subscription,  
\$1.00.

Send Direct to  
The Western Farm Leader  
Calgary

### THE BOOK OF HEALTH

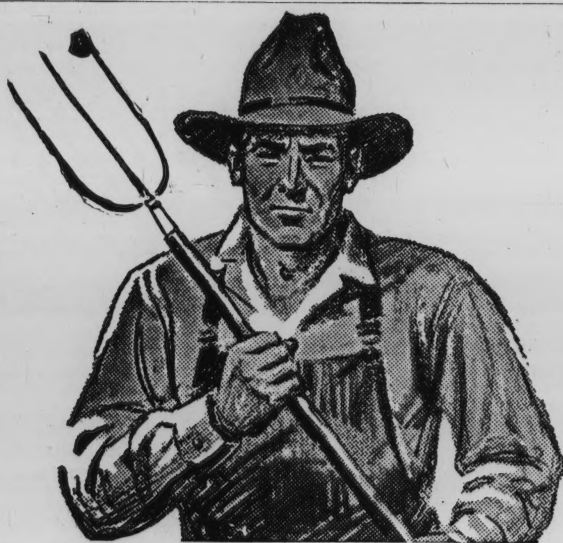
WHY SUFFER when you can get simple and effective remedies for all common ailments? The very remedy you need is listed in the Book of Health. FREE to you.

RELIABLE HERBAL REMEDIES  
Reasonably Priced  
NO DRUGS

Used with wonderful results for years, in thousands of cases all over Canada. DON'T GAMBLE with your HEALTH WRITE TO-DAY

HEALTH PRODUCTS LTD.

Dept. 100 Saskatoon, Sask.



*We did it before  
We can do it again!*

## DO YOUR PART IN THE GREAT SALVAGE DRIVE!

Canada's war industries are in urgent need of metal, rubber, bones, fat and rags. Take advantage of the coming inactive weeks to gather up every piece of vital material and take it in to your nearest SALVAGE depot.

Remember—The Front Line runs through the Farmyard.

Space Donated by

BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA



## Special Broadcast Series Arranged by U.F.A. Head Office

Calgary and Edmonton Broadcasts  
—Co-op. and Maple Leaf  
From Grande Prairie

A special series of radio broadcasts has been arranged by the Central Office of the United Farmers of Alberta. They are to be heard every Tuesday evening over CFCN from Calgary at 9:15, and at the same time from Edmonton every Thursday. President Robert Gardiner spoke on Tuesday of last week, and again this Tuesday, and addresses by other well-known speakers will be given from time to time. A Farm Young People's series is to be heard over CKUA, Edmonton, every Thursday at 6:15 p.m.

A new weekly program has also been arranged by the U.F.A. Central Co-operative and Maple Leaf Petroleum. This program—U.F.A.-Maple Leaf News and Livestock Prices—is heard over CFCN, Grande Prairie, from 1:15 to 1:30 p.m. every Thursday, Mountain War Time.

### OTTAWA LETTER (Continued from page 1)

tion road, and it is necessary to keep to the same direct path.

What is needed is a long, lean hog on the same lines as the "landrace". It is not alone the vital question of giving the British what they want, and of conserving shipping space, but also of keeping our markets when the war is over. The present bacon ration per person in Britain is four ounces a week. Two out of every three pounds of rationed bacon is Canadian.

#### Oil Bearing Crops

The Department of Agriculture continues to emphasize the importance of increasing the acreage sown to oil bearing crops. Mr. Gardiner said recently that if there is any change in the acreage grown to wheat, it should be diverted to these oil bearing crops, such as flax. Soy beans are also in demand, since the Pacific sources of supply have been cut off. The present year's area sown to soy bean in this country was about 50,000 acres, and a larger area will be asked for 1943. The officials of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa say that of four early maturing varieties of soybean grown in this country, Goldsoy and Mandarin are suitable for production in Eastern and Central Ontario and Quebec, while Pagoda and Kabbott can be grown in South-

## Licensed Wheat Sowings Down 15%, Australia

The Australian acreage licensed for 1942 sowings of wheat (exclusive of areas of 10 acres or less for the grower's own use), is reported to be just under 11,000,000 acres, or almost 15 per cent less than last year's licensed sowings. Actual seedings, however, were somewhat less than the licensed acreage.

ern Alberta, Southern Manitoba, the Creston district of B.C. and in the Maritime Provinces.

In regard to flax, the Minister of Trade and Commerce has said that recent large sales to the United States are relieving the congestion at the head of the Great Lakes. "In addition to movement to the U.S.," said Mr. MacKinnon, "a substantial quantity of flax will be stored at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon to enable the largest possible deliveries from the farms." Flax seed is urgently needed to fill the void created by the shipping situation and enemy occupation of former sources of supply.

#### To Hold Conference

A conference is soon to be held by departmental officials here with representatives of Provincial Governments to discuss the program for the coming year. In general, the policy of the Government is a drive towards increased production in bacon, beef, cheese, butter, eggs and poultry. It is stated that the feed situation is fortunately satisfactory for the finishing of livestock and for the expansion of the number of farm animals.

Under the policy of conserving materials needed in the war effort, it appears that the allotment of steel tonnage for the manufacture of farm machinery (except machines making the greatest saving in labor) will be reduced next year to 25 per cent of the 1940 figure. The steel for the making of parts for replacement and repairs will, however, be 150 per cent of 1940. Every farmer who wishes to buy machinery must make out a certificate, to show that the machine is essential, and this is then submitted to the dealer who must get his authority to sell from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

#### DRIVE FOR FATS AND BONES

A drive to salvage fats and bones will begin December 1st. Housewives are asked to turn in rendered fat to their local butchers, who will pay them four cents a pound for it.

## Still Going Up

At the last ration registration, millions more registered with co-operative societies for their essential foods, the Co-operative Union of Great Britain reports. Every rationed food showed increased co-operative registrations by anything from half to a million consumers.

### TUNISIA

(Continued from page 1)

east-central Tunisia, is noted for its olive groves; central Tunisia is an area of high table lands and pastures, while in the south, verging on the Sahara, the country is famous for date trees and gardens. Agricultural products form the chief source of revenue for Tunisia, and account for over 60 per cent of all exports. Wheat and other grains, fresh fruits, olives and olive oil are the most important agricultural products.

Minerals also play an important part in Tunisia's economy. Natural phosphates, iron, lead and zinc ores are produced in very considerable quantities, and make up the balance of Tunisian exports.

Manufacturing on any scale is virtually unknown in the country, so that manufactured goods form a large part of Tunisia's purchases. Strangely enough for a predominantly agricultural country, foodstuffs are also imported in fairly large quantities, a fact attributed to the restricted range of Tunisian agricultural produce.

#### Railways and Roads

Tunisia is linked with Algeria by a trunk line of the Central North Africa Railway. A branch line connects the port of Bizerta, in the north, with Tunis, the principal port and city, while another line down the east coast runs from Tunis to the other two main ports of Susa and Sfax. Still other branches run inland from these coastal towns. Total length of these lines is about 1,300 miles, of which some 1,000 miles belong to the State. In addition to the railway lines there are about 4,000 miles of roads, of which nearly 2,000 miles are classified as main highways, the remainder being second-class and local roads.

## CJCJ Echoes from Friendly Voice of the Foothills

The lovers of Gilbert-Sullivan music are in for a grand treat during the coming winter months. CJCJ has added to its lists of Sunday Features a weekly half hour of the favorite musical comedies known the world over.

Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock will be the broadcast time of these features, with 30 minutes allotted to the program routine. While time does not permit a complete rendition of each comic opera in turn, the recordings will be so arranged that only a short commentary will be required to re-establish the setting and thereby place the feature in the ranks of those radio features which are "to be continued". The first in the series is "H.M.S. Pinafore". So join the listening parade by dialing in CJCJ next Sunday afternoon at 3:00 p.m.

"Now as for me, here's what I think"; Do you like to get into arguments that are basically built around that expression. Well, you can't directly express your opinion but you'll probably hear it expressed for you on the "ROUND TABLE FORUM". This radio hi-light, a network release over CJCJ and the University Station CKUA, features some of the leading debaters of Calgary and Edmonton in discussions that are both timely and educational. The program may be heard on Thursday evenings at 10:30 p.m. and goes into the radio logs as one of the definitely fine radio features of the new season.

**It is NOT  
Patriotic  
to  
Hoard!**



**It is NOT  
Patriotic  
to buy goods  
you do not  
need!**



**BUT  
IT IS**

**Patriotic to  
do all your  
Buying  
from**

**U.F.A.  
Central  
Co-op.**

U.F.A. BUILDING,  
CALGARY



## BUY FEED GRAINS NOW

In order to help the farm storage situation we urge all livestock feeders to purchase their feed grains now. Prairie farmers who have farming friends in Eastern Canada might write to them and urge their friends likewise to buy their Western feeds now.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, Limited

## BLANKETS--BLANKETS

MILL NOW OPERATING DAY AND NIGHT AND CAN GIVE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ON BLANKETS. THOUSANDS ARE SHIPPING THEIR OLD WOOLLENS TO BE RE-MADE INTO HARD WEARING ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.

EXAMPLE: SEND 9 LBS. KNITTED OLD WOOLLENS PLUS \$1.75 MAKING CHARGE, FOR A HEATHER BLANKET F.O.B. MILL.—REG. PRICE \$4.55—OR WRITE FOR OTHER COLOURS.

ORDER SEVERAL AND POOL YOUR SHIPMENTS WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS AS WE PAY FREIGHT ON 100 LBS. OR OVER. ADVISABLE TO SHIP NOW. PRICE WILL APPLY ON SHIPMENTS TO BE DELIVERED AS YOU WANT

NEW WOOL MADE INTO PURE WOOL BLANKETS

BRANDON WOOLLEN MILLS

BRANDON, MAN.

# Interests of The United Farm Women

## National and Individual Failings

Warwick Farm,  
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

May I ask if each and every one of you had your storm windows and doors in place when winter suddenly descended on us in October? Or perhaps it is not a very tactful subject, and I had better change to something else. So often, when there are so many pre-winter jobs pressing, there is a difference of family opinion as to which is most urgent.

Some of you may remember that a few weeks ago I was speaking of qualities which we usually consider individual ones, but are national as well or vice versa. Not altogether strange, when we realize nations are made up of individuals.

Most of us know people who are extremely reluctant to admit they have been in the wrong—that is putting it mildly. Of course, when we comment on that lack to a mutual friend, there is a possibility that the friend is thinking, "Well, if that isn't a case of the pot calling the kettle black!"

### Natural Shortcoming

And while we find the characteristic most maddening in other individuals, we also see it as a national shortcoming at times. The other night I happened for a few moments to turn on the radio and do not know who was speaking or where. Also I always bear in mind that I am like Chaucer's Good Wife from Bath—"She was somewhat deaf, and that was pity". Perhaps I might here interject if there are requests for buttons to be sewn on or something like that, my husband says I am very deaf! But the topic was Scrap, and the speaker was urging the utmost endeavor on the part of all of us to save iron scrap as it was most drastically needed. Then he went on to say the United States had been our great source of supply but now needed all their own.

It may be quite true that we imported in quantity from the United States, but no mention was made of the amounts we shipped to Germany and Japan. True, after a time we stopped sending it to Germany, but after the war with Germany began we continued to send it to Japan. I suppose, to be brutally frank, public opinion was not sufficiently aroused because only the Chinese were the victims at that time. New Zealand and Australia had stopped, but there was profit in it for some people here, so it was continued.

How many times was the resolution asking that it be stopped brought up in our U.F.A. organization? And how many other organizations did the same thing? Also it was brought up in the Federal House, but not by a sufficiently strong party to embarrass the Government.

So many people think if they have signed a petition or agreed to a resolution their work is completed. But such is not the case. It takes more than that. The building of public opinion, especially in regard to something that does not directly affect us, is a long, slow process and requires incessant keeping at it.

### Governments Need Watching

At the present time, when the war is on, the Government is being watched much more closely and criticized much more freely. But Governments need watching and criticism and also encouragement in time of peace as well as in times of war. It is not until we fully realize that the Government's business is our business and we must take the credit or share the blame, that we have filled our place as citizens. As citizens, are we now ashamed or proud of the part we played in letting our Government ship scrap iron to Japan even after the beginning of the war in Europe?

And if we look about us, that is not the only injustice that is being carried on; that is not the only thing of which we should be ashamed that our various Governments permit. And, remember, we cannot point our fingers at Governments; they are our representatives, to do our business. That is Democracy, for which this war is being fought.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

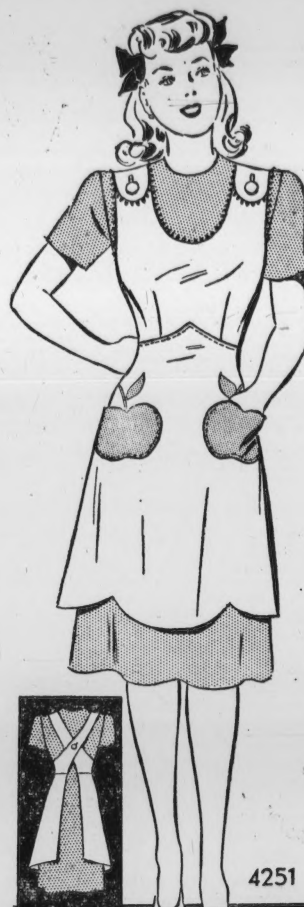
### Of Interest to Housewives

Copies of a two-act play, "Counter Attack", showing the housewife tackling the question of price control and price watching, can be obtained free from the Consumer Branch, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa. The play is easy to act, and is both amusing and instructive.

A shower and dance is being sponsored by Stony Plain U.F.W.A., in aid of a family who lost their home and its contents by fire.

The girls' sewing club sponsored by Nmapo U.F.W.A. had their annual dance recently to raise funds for boxes to be sent overseas.

## The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



4251

Apple pockets and rickrack trimming make this apron a very attractive Christmas gift. Notice the smooth fit around the waist, and the cross-over straps that unbutton for easier ironing.

Pattern 4261 comes in three sizes—small, medium, large. Small size takes 2-1/8 yards 35-inch material and 1/4 yard contrast.

Price of pattern, 20 cents.

Thirty pairs of gloves have been made by members of Starline U.F.W.A., at the time of their glove-making demonstration, and since.

Okotoks U.F.W.A. tie or quilt a quilt at each regular meeting, but have now decided, in view of the gas and rubber shortage, to make quilts in small neighborhood groups.

In aid of the Queen's Canadian Fund, Horse Hill U.F.W.A. (North Edmonton) sponsored a concert by the McCauley Concert Group announced for November 13th.

"Consumer News" was much enjoyed by the last meeting of Iron Springs U.F.W.A., reports Mrs. R. Johnson, secretary. \$10 was voted towards sending boxes to soldiers overseas.

Having concluded the course on Food and Nutrition, from the Department of Agriculture, Dalemead U.F.W.A. have decided to follow up this year's work with "Consumer Problems in War Time".

In aid of war charities, Loyalty U.F.W.A. is taking the lead in a community-sponsored recital by Edna Jaques, writes Mrs. Wilfred Hoppins, secretary. Circle radio listening has been arranged, five members to report each month.

## SIDE-TRACKED

I really have a string of jobs—  
I hardly can get through them.  
War duties come my way in gobs,  
And earnestly I do them.  
With all the energy I've got  
These labors I attack,  
But still frustration is my lot—  
I want to be a Waac!

Yes, sir, that neatly tailored suit  
With skirt so nicely flaring,  
And natty little cap to boot,  
I proudly would be wearing.  
Alas! I carry too much weight—  
Stream-lined effects I lack.  
Unless my flowing curves abate  
I cannot be a Waac!

So I'll go on as I have been—  
Just serving on committees,  
And baking pies at some canteen,  
And writing war-time ditties,  
And being friendly to such lads  
As chance across my track—  
Last war I maybe knew their dads,  
For then I was a Waac!

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

## Farm Home and Garden

### Your Medicine Chest

Is your medicine chest ready for emergencies? *The Consumers' Guide*, published by the Consumers' Counsel Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, recommends that the following should be included in its contents:

- Mild tincture of iodine—1 oz. (2%).
- Rubbing alcohol—1 pint, 70 per cent, either ethyl (grain) or isopropyl alcohol.
- Bicarbonate of soda—1/2 or 1 lb. box (backing soda, as sold in groceries, is the same).
- Boric acid powder—4 oz. box.
- Aromatic spirits of ammonia—1 oz.
- Mineral oil or milk of magnesia—1 pint.
- Petrolatum jelly—1 tube or jar.
- Scissors; tweezers.
- First Aid Dressings: 1 box band

## THE SECRET

of the wonderful dehydrated foods of to-day lies in driving out the water while retaining and concentrating all the delicate flavors, vitamins and richness of the foods.

Concentrated foods save money—smaller containers, fewer in number, less shipping weight.

### LOVE'S FINE FLAVORS

are manufactured on this principle. They are the quintessence of highly concentrated fruits, spices and roots.

For instance, take

### LOVE'S VANILLE

- 1 Two ounce bottle.....35c
- 3 Ounces of Sugar.....2c
- 10 Ounces of hot water.....00c

Total cost.....37c

You now have 12 ounces or 6 two ounce bottles of a quality for which you often pay 35c to 45c for one 2-oz. bottle at your door.

Your SAVING is over 83 per cent.

Ask your grocer first. If he cannot supply you write for a complete list of superior flavors to:—

### LOVE—THE FLAVOR MAN

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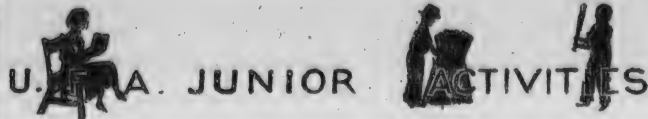
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## Deserts That Once Were Gardens

Dear Juniors:

When we were very young we thought of the hills and prairies, the mountains and rivers, as fixed and permanent, and it came as something of a shock to realize that the hills were far from "everlasting", that lakes were filling up and river valleys deepening. Far more serious is the knowledge that land can wear out, drift away, wash off—the land of our own country, our own neighborhood, our own farm, being subject like other land to erosion by wind and water.

### Once Forested, Fertile Lands

We read of the deserts of Africa and the wide expanses of waste, unproductive country. Many people think of them as a product of nature, as a result of the climate; yet once they were forested, fertile lands, providing food and fuel, clothing and shelter for large numbers of people. "The old Roman city of Sbeitla", says W. C. Lowdermilk, of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, "boasted a population of one hundred thousand. The present village supports twelve hundred. In the excavated city of Timgad, formerly having a population

aids; adhesive tape, 2 inches wide (may be cut for all purposes); absorbent cotton, 4 oz.; gauze bandage, 1 and 2 inches wide; gauze pads, 3 inches x 3 inches; 2 triangular bandages, 36 or 40 inches wide, of clean strong cloth.

Instructions on First Aid should also have a place in the chest. A valuable booklet, "Until the Doctor Comes", by James A. Dolce, can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., for 15 cents. There is no duty on this pamphlet.

In addition, we suggest that you clip and preserve the short articles on "What to Do in Emergencies" which will appear in *The Western Farm Leader* in subsequent issues.

### Buy Only What You Need

Buy aromatic spirits of ammonia only in small quantities, because it loses its strength quickly. Buy a fresh supply of iodine every year; as iodine gets older it gets stronger.

Keep medicines in their own bottles

of twenty-two thousand, the ruins reveal a prosperity and magnificence not found in any city of equal population in Italy. The grain warehouses were evident. Today only eight houses, outside the museum and its custodians, make up the present community.

"We happened to return there for a second visit on market day. I shall never forget the ragged Arab farmer, squatting beside his season's harvest of grain which totalled not more than five bushels of barley. He lived in a comfortless, thatched and mud two-room hovel. The entire family slept on the floor and attempted to keep warm under the one family blanket. This pitiful harvest, from his rocky and gullied farm, was all he had to live on for the year aside from his small herd of sheep and goats."

### The Romans Understood

Two thousand years ago, the Romans understood the value of the "little waters" and had built irrigation and water works, check dams, cisterns, erosion control storage basins; and, most important, says Mr. Lowdermilk, were the agricultural traditions of the land. The Arabs, in their invasion and conquest of North Africa, cared nothing for these things, and they fell into ruin.

Climate, in the opinion of this soil expert, has had little or nothing to do with the present desolation of the country, but man, and his goats and herds, assisted by the erosion which develops faster and faster at their heels, have brought about the ruin. Old Roman wells which have been dug out show in the depth of their stone facing that the present "water table" is practically the same today as it was two thousand years ago.

Are we in Canada doing all we should to prevent the wasting away of our own good land?

Yours sincerely,

AMELIA TURNER SMITH.

tightly corked, clearly labelled. Read and follow directions and warnings on labels.

Keep them out of the reach of children.

Keep First Aid dressings in original package until used, to safeguard sterility.

Clean medicine chest frequently; keep it down to minimum essentials.

Don't give old medicines, prescribed for one person, to another, even though the second person may have similar symptoms.

### Gifts Brought Comfort and Cheer

Signed by Mrs. Vincent Massey, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner in London, the following letter was received recently by Mrs. Trentham, secretary of Three Hills U.F.W.A.:

"A case of children's clothing reached me a week or two ago. . . . Would you be good enough to thank each member for all the splendid things they sent, and assure them that their gifts have brought comfort and cheer to many homes. The quilt went to a girl serving in the W.A.A.F. in rather a cold part of the country. She wrote me the other day and said, 'You can't think what this warm quilt will mean to me during the cold weather. Do thank the kind friend in Canada who sent it.' With warmest thanks to each one of your members."



SPECIAL ATTENTION TO  
COUNTRY ORDERS

PERSONAL SHOPPING  
SERVICE

Phone, Wire or Write  
for your Christmas needs  
EARLY

**Hudson's Bay Company.**

INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1870

Conrich Junior U.F.W.A. are paying the postage on boxes for boys from the district in the armed forces overseas. These young people enjoyed a skating party earlier in the month, and arranged a dance for tonight (November 20th).

Dale are leaving for the south, to enlist, and Laurence is going into the R.C.A.F. Gifts were presented to each of the boys, on behalf of the community.

### Book on Cattle Finishing

Issued with a view to bringing together information gathered over a period of 22 years at the University of Alberta, a booklet entitled "Cattle Finishing in Alberta" deals fully with all phases of this important field of beef producing. It can be obtained from the Department of Extension of the University.

In honor of seven of their members Arrowwood U.F.A. Juniors recently sponsored a party. The guests of honor were John, Frank, Charles and Alfred Schaeffer, Jack and Dale Williams, and Laurence Canning. Alfred has been in the R.C.A.F. for nearly a year, and the other Schaeffers have also joined the R.C.A.F. Jack and

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natural flavor  
left in at a  
saving.

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Leading  
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When in CALGARY  
stay at the

**HOTEL YORK**

### Men Wanted To Learn

## WELDING

### Your Great Opportunity

The demand for welders was never greater. Graduates of our large Practical Welding Schools, both in Canada and the U.S.A., are consistently obtaining wartime employment at big wages.

### Welders Urgently Needed

Good jobs are available now in the shipyards, aircraft factories, industrial war plants, construction jobs, etc. TRAIN NOW for a good-paying job in welding, at the same time help the war effort.

Write for Full Particulars TODAY

**Chicago Welding Schools**

12520 - 102nd Avenue, Edmonton

## Farmers and Farm Workers

### Canada Needs Your Off-Season Services

IN THE BUSH  
IN THE SAWMILLS  
IN THE BASE METAL MINES  
IN THE COAL MINES

When not needed on the farm, you are needed in these essential industries.

Lack of lumber, pulp and other forest products, lack of base metals, lack of coal, lack of essential war supplies can cripple our war effort.

You will not lose your special right to apply for postponement of military service by accepting such work. You can retain your status as a farmer.

For other particulars see booklet entitled "A Message to Farmers" or apply either at your nearest Employment and Selective Service office or at your nearest post office.

### Help Canada Produce and Help Win the War

#### NORTHERN PLAINS (Continued from page 5)

tions of the soil continue; nutritional elements are being built up; leaching does not take place. Hence, when wet years do come along, bumper crops occur.

"It so happened that much of the settlement took place during wet years. The peak of heavy homestead settlement in Montana and Alberta took place between 1909 and 1919, a period when wet years occurred more frequently than normally and when farm prices were favorable and rising."

I have found it necessary to quote extensively from one chapter describing the "geographical distinctiveness" of the Northern Plains, because without this clear picture of its character, it would not be possible to weigh with full profit much that follows. The economic and social "set-up" which may work well in more humid

areas, may quite evidently be less suitable for the Northern Plains. This region has special needs, and it may have to seek a solution of its problems along lines differing from those followed elsewhere.

Other characteristics are emphasized. They cannot be outlined fully, but the native grasses, "adapted through years of struggle with nature, further assist in defining and describing the Northern Plains Region"—grama and buffalo grass, sage brush, western wheat grass and needle grass. It is pointed out that the peculiar root system and ability to withstand drought and cold weather are special features of these plants.

#### The Authors' Conclusions

The authors conclude that the Northern Plains present a unique physical environment, drastically different from the humid areas, where in spite of fluctuations in precipitation, humidity always tends to be present. Large visions and enthusiasm were

### Harvest Ends Abruptly

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,  
Superintendent of Publicity,  
Alberta Wheat Pool

A storm that assumed blizzard proportions in some sections of the Province occurred over the week-end and brought harvesting operations, which were being resumed in some districts, to an abrupt close. Heavy snow fell in the northern and central sections of Alberta, and lighter falls occurred in the southern and eastern portions.

A reasonable estimate of the balance of the crop remaining to be threshed would be one-quarter. Probably the most backward area, insofar as threshing is concerned, centers on Calgary, extending in all directions therefrom for around 50 miles. In this area about one-third of the threshing remains to be done.

Not much new can be said of the general wheat situation. The Canadian visible supply is gradually increasing as quotas are raised at various shipping points. The crop estimate for Canada has been revised by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, now being 607,688,000 bushels, a reduction of 7,555,000 from the September estimate. The estimate for the Prairie Provinces is now 580 million bushels.

inspired in the settlers who burst upon these plains where was needed no clearing of forests; but the secrets of living with nature in the plains could be revealed only by time and experience. Pioneers who began with the cards stacked against them did succeed by sheer force of personal courage and self-reliance; but the Plains region has remained one of experimentation and near tragedy, and of adaptation through bitter experience, "with much still to be learned of the mere mechanics of living in the area."

To understand how far man has succeeded and how far he has failed in adaptation to the ways of the Plains, the authors examine land settlement policies. They are of the opinion that the government land policies and the "promotion schemes of the railroad companies and land agencies gave settlement a poor start"; that the "get-rich-quick" motives of many of the settlers "did not foster the development of stable communities and a wisely adapted economy". Not until the depression and the drought years of the early Thirties did the peculiar difficulties and limitations and opportunities of the region become fully apparent.

I should like to have dealt more fully with the "problems of adaptation to geography" which form the subject of one chapter—with the subjects of local government and education and the "ideas about the size of a school district which were... imported from the East and were, as experience has proved, very unwise for the Plains and Prairies"; instead I must be content to touch upon just one aspect of land settlement, because to do so will pave the way for consideration later of aspects of land ownership and the subject of security for the farm people on their farms in the Northern Plains, as these are presented by the authors.

They express the opinion (now of course widely held) that "most farms in the Northern Plains are too small for conditions of the region," and add: "In the Canadian Plains 28 per cent of the farms were of 160 acres or less in 1941. This is the result of homesteading practices. The homestead laws are also responsible for the isolated farmstead and settlement pattern. A 160-acre farm is large enough to support a family in the Middle West and East, but not in the arid and semi-arid sections of the nation. Later adjustments in homestead legislation, to permit acquisition of larger tracts of land, were enumbered by humid area ideas such as the requirement of growing trees during the 'tree-claim' boom. Also,

### Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Nov. 18th.—The cattle market is steady at the advance shown early in the week. Good butcher steers are \$9.75 to \$10, common to medium \$6.50 to \$9.25; good butcher heifers \$8.75 to \$9.25, common to medium \$7 to \$8.50; good cows \$7 to \$7.50, common to medium \$6 to \$6.75; canners and cutters \$3.75 to \$5. Good bulls are \$6.90 to \$7, common \$6.25 to \$6.50; good heavy calves \$9.50, medium \$9; good stocker and feeder steers \$8.75 to \$9, common to medium \$8 to \$8.50. Hogs are \$15.20 B1 yards and plants, sows \$9.75 to \$9.85 liveweight at yards, \$11 to \$12.50 dressed at yards and plants. Good lambs are \$10 to \$10.50.

### The Dairy Market

Local prices remain at the maximum, 35-3/4 cents for prints and 33 cents plus the 6 cents subsidy for butterfat. Vancouver is quoted at 35-3/4, Montreal 35-3/4 and Toronto 36. The Alberta production figure is below average while the Canadian total butter stock on hand on November 1st was 42,714,153 pounds as compared with 64,131,514 at the same time last year, showing a decrease of about 22 million pounds.

### "WARTIME ECONOMY WELL DIRECTED"

"Canadian wartime economy and the nation's war finance have been well developed and directed," declared Charles St. Pierre, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association at the annual meeting held in Montreal last week. The chartered banks had met the financial requirements of the nation's vast war program with quiet efficiency, he said.

Closing of branches and curtailing or suspending certain services were forecast, as the banks' contribution to curtailment of civilian activity. The number of banking offices had already been reduced, said Mr. St. Pierre, though a number of sub-agencies had been set up to serve men in military camps.

### Richard Price Passes

Many farm people throughout Alberta will learn with very deep regret of the recent death of Richard Price, of Stettler, after an illness of some months. A native of Monmouth, England, Mr. Price had lived on his farm in the Stettler district since 1906. He was a charter member of the U.F.A. and for a number of years an elder of the United Church. He is survived by his wife, former president of the U.F.W.A., and by two sons.

### CHANGED TO MONDAYS

Changed to Monday evenings at 9 p.m., instead of Wednesday, of the "Umbrella Men" broadcasts organized in connection with Alberta credit unions, is announced by C. D. Denney, Provincial supervisor. By making the change coverage is given over CFCN, Calgary, as well as CKUA, Edmonton.

much of this legislation came into effect after settlement had already taken place and some settlers were convinced that 160 acres was a large enough farm. Furthermore, settlement had often proceeded so far that the established pattern could not be easily changed."

### YOU ARE ASSURED OF BEST RETURNS

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### CREAM---EGGS---POULTRY

Your Own Organization—

### Southern Alberta DAIRY POOL Ltd.

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**MOUSE-COP**  
The New and BETTER MOUSE  
No mixing, muss or fuss, KILLER  
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## FIFTIETH MEMBER NOW ENROLLED IN A.F.A. ANNOUNCED

**Lew Hutchinson Describes  
Organization of Farm  
Federation**

In matters of common interest to their memberships, farmers' organizations in Alberta have consolidated their strength through the Alberta Federation of Agriculture in an effective manner, stated Lew Hutchinson, chairman of the Board of Directors in an interview with *The Western Farm Leader* recently. Mr. Hutchinson pointed out that a few weeks ago the Federation enrolled its fiftieth member organization.

### Membership Total Greatly Expanded

First organized in the early months of 1935 under the name of the Alberta Co-operative Council, there were in affiliation at the end of the first year 15 farmers' co-operative organizations. The aggregate of the memberships of these totalled approximately 50,000 farmers. Today's 50 member bodies of the Federation have in their memberships some 100,000 farmers, and even allowing for overlapping memberships, due, of course, to the fact that a farmer may belong to two or more organizations—each a member of the Provincial Federation—there is a substantial volume of farmer opinion behind our unit of the national Federation of Agriculture, Mr. Hutchinson stated.

The chairman of the Board of Directors also emphasized the democratic nature of the organization. When a farmers' organization is accepted into membership, it has the right to send to all annual and special meetings a delegate or delegates in accordance with the size of its membership. The maximum number of delegates eligible to vote at these meetings, however, is four. These delegates, at annual meetings, meet in divisions according to the major interest of their organization, and elect directors to head the commodities divisions. These in turn elect the officers for the year, and also engage their staff. The Federation year is from July 1st to June 30th, and the annual meetings are held early in the former month.

The officers for 1942-43, elected at Red Deer in July last, in addition to L. Hutchinson, Duhamel, who is the director of the grain division, are: Norman F. Priestley, Calgary, director, purchase and distribution of farm supplies division, and vice-president; W. C. McKenzie, Lethbridge, livestock director and second vice-president; Philip Baker, Raymond, director, sugar beet division; George E. Church, Balzac, director, dairy division; Robert Gardiner, Exel, United Farmers of Alberta director; J. H. Rhodes, Brant, poultry director; W. G. Logan, Holden, Alberta Farmers' Union, director; and Robert Scott, Tilley, director, wool division.

### Member Organizations

The fifty member organizations now in affiliation are: Alberta Wheat Pool; United Grain Growers, Limited; United Farmers of Alberta; U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association; Acadia U. F.A. Co-operative Association Limited;

## Tell Fishermen's Story in School Broadcast

"Together We Stand", the story of how the fishermen of Nova Scotia found relief from their hardships and poverty by joining together to form Co-operatives and Credit Unions, is to be the subject of one of the special school broadcasts arranged by the C.B.C. in co-operation with Provincial Departments of Education and the Canadian Teachers' Federation. It will be one of the series entitled "Canadian Horizons". Full particulars of this and the other series that are being presented are given in a booklet "Young Canada Listens", which may be secured from the Publication Branch, C.B.C., Box 500, Toronto.

### Conference December 3rd

Date of the Annual Conference of U.F.A. Co-operatives has now been set for Thursday, December 3rd, in the U.F.A. Building, Calgary. Postponement was made a week ago, when the temporary improvement in the weather seemed to hold out prospect of resumed threshing operations.

Ministak Juniors are working on a play which is to be the principal item on the program for a concert they are planning. Each member is to bring to the next meeting at least one suggestion for a roll call.

Turpentine from pine trees in Florida and other Southern States is now being used as a base material for synthetic camphor. Supplies of camphor for this continent formerly came from Japan.

Alberta Association of Municipal Districts; Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association; Alberta Farmers' Union, Alberta Livestock Co-operative, Limited; Alberta Provincial Cattle Breeders' Association; Alberta Provincial Horse Breeders' Association; Alberta Provincial Milk & Inspected Cream Producers' Association; Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association, Limited; Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association; Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association; Blackie Co-operative Association, Limited; Bow Slope Shipping Association Limited; Bow Valley Livestock Feeders' Association, Limited; Blindman Valley Co-operative Association, Limited; Brant Accredited Flocks Association; Brooks Feeders' Association, Limited; Buffalo Lake Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association Limited; Calgary and District Milk Producers, Limited; Castor-Coronation Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association Limited; Central Alberta Dairy Pool; Commercial Egg & Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association; Daysland Egg and Poultry Club; Grande Prairie Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Limited; High River U.F.A. Local No. 159; Killam Co-operative Cheese Factory Limited; Lethbridge Central Feeders' Association; Lloydminster & District Agricultural Co-operative Association, Limited; Magrath Co-operative Association, Limited; Milo Consumers' Co-operative Association, Limited; Mountain View Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Limited; Neerlandia Co-operative Association, Limited; Northern Alberta Dairy Pool; Paddle Valley Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Limited; Peace River Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Limited; Pembina U.F.A. Co-operative Association, Limited; Pincher Creek Co-operative Association, Limited; Ponoka Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Limited; Raymond-Magrath Feeders' Association, Limited; Rich Valley Co-operative Association, Limited; Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, Limited; Southern Alberta Dairy Pool; South Slope Livestock Feeders' Association Limited; Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Limited; Taber Co-operative Supply Limited; Vegreville Livestock Shipping Association, Limited.

# NOTICE TO ALL U.F.A. LOCALS

## Have You Sent in Your Ballot?

We urge every Local of the United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farm Women of Alberta that has not already voted for or against the holding of an Annual Convention of the Association next January to do so at once.

It has been decided that the balloting must be completed by December 1st, as in the event of the Locals voting in favor of holding a Convention, preparations would have to begin many weeks in advance.

See that your Secretary is instructed by your Local to return the postcard, marked "Yes" or "No" without delay.

The decision is entirely in your hands.  
Please act promptly.

# The United Farmers of Alberta

## Radio Program Deals With Co-operative Movement

Designed to make more widely known and stimulate interest in the efforts and achievements of co-operative organizations in the Province, a new series of radio programs is to be heard over Stations CFCN, Calgary, and CKUA, Edmonton, each Monday evening commencing at 9:30 p.m. Each of the speakers is an authority in his own field, and the series will include a wealth of information respecting the history and future of the Co-operative Movement in Alberta. E. W. Brunsden, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, announces.

Inauguration of this weekly feature is the outcome of a conference held at the Olds School of Agriculture in July, under the chairmanship of the Director of Extension, University of Alberta, at which a committee consisting of the directors of the A.F.A. and representatives of several co-operative and commercial organizations, together with the University's Director of Extension, and the Provincial Supervisor of Co-operative

Activities, was set up. The program is being supported by the major farmers' commercial organizations.

Topics of discussion from now until January 11th, are:

Nov. 23, Russell Love, Co-operation as a World Movement. Nov. 30, H. L. Fowler, Regina, Co-operation in the American Scene. Dec. 7, Norman Priestley, The Co-operative Movement in Alberta. Dec. 14, Leonard D. Nesbitt, Marketing Alberta's Grain Co-operatively. Dec. 21, Dave Smeaton, Consumer co-operation in Alberta. Dec. 28, Arthur Potter, Marketing Dairy Produce Co-operatively. Jan. 4, J. E. Brownlee, Co-operative Possibilities of 1943. Jan. 11, Hugh Allen, Co-operative Marketing of Livestock.

## Confer With Controller

Called by a representative of the Oil Controller for Canada, a meeting of representatives of oil marketing co-operatives in the West was held in Regina on Tuesday of this week. Norman F. Priestley represented the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Ltd., of which he is General Manager.

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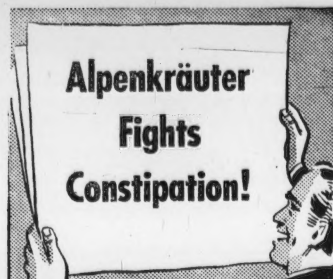


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The 50-mile bus restriction went into force on Sunday, but exceptions are made on a number of routes where the train service is considered inadequate. Protests were made by Premier Bracken, Premier Aberhart, and others.

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## MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

Kissing may be dangerous to health, but most girls are willing to give a good looking man an opportunity to disprove it.

"Love makes time pass away quickly," says a New York columnist. Oh, yes, and time means money, doesn't it.

### WE DUNNO, WALLY

And Wally, our incurable bach., wants to know if this war is a war to end wars, what will become of marriage.

News dispatch says that in Borneo wives cost real money. Well, don't they over here?

### OUCH! OUCH!! OUCH!!!

Boy, quick, gimme a sentence using the word Jamaica. "You say you got Li'l Goldilocks, your office vamp, to give you a kiss, well, how Jamaica?"

### WHY TEACHERS GET GREY

"Marriage is woman's vacation in life."

Nowadays, says Cynical Gus, they're making so many deductions from wages, that even the guy who delivers the pay cheques apologises.

A Turkish centenarian is reported to have married for the sixth time. It'd be pretty hard to convince that guy that the first hundred years are the hardest.

We understand that down in New Jersey this summer, women lifeguards replaced the men. And, of course, the percentage of young and lovely damsels who needed rescuing dwindled to nil.

### TODAY'S BRIGHT THOUGHT

A flourishing community is one in which Opportunity is the only knocker.

In these days of gasoline and tire rationing, even a one-horse town should be able to make a clean up.

According to the Bad Egg from Crow's Nest, with all these exports of hogs to Britain the packers will have a real excuse for the size of the piece of pork in a can of pork and beans.

Which reminds us that although supplies to the Old Country have caused a temporary meat shortage, it's nothing to beef about.

We hear there's a shortage of stenographers. Kinda tough when the politicians have nobody to dictate to.

"Wit is the cayenne pepper of conversation and the salt of literature," says a New York writer. And, modestly, we might add, it is also the Mustard and Cress of this great family paper. (Where'd you get that stuff?—Ed.)

Ain't it the hog's bristles? Just as the school holidays are over and dad has a chance to use the old flivver once more, they've gone and cut the gasoline ration again.

Yep, since this cutting down on automobile driving went into effect, we hear the horse and buggy are coming into use again. Wonder what excuse a guy could pull in place of the old gag about outta gas.

### HYMN OF HATE

A gal we hate  
 Is Polly Bowe;  
 She's always some  
 Where else to go.

Somewhere or other we read the other day that cows were the first

kind of money used. We wonder how people paid for their milk.

However, such a system had its advantages. For instance, this column is quite prepared to exchange a couple New Hampshires for a Jersey or an Ayshire.

Colorado banker told a Poultrymen's Association that co-operation is the secret of egg production. Yep, but we wish he'd tell us how to make the hens co-operate.

### AUTO EPITAPH

At sixty or better  
 Miggs drove like a fool,  
 But he dug his own grave  
 With the car for a tool.

Even pedestrians have the right of way on the road to happiness.

Communication from Mister Gloom says there are just two kinds of girls—your own and the other kind.

And listen, girls, if you think you can read a man like a book, you'd better skip a few chapters.

In these tense days more than ever idle rumor is a busy trouble maker.

Out at the coast a guy has picked a bean pod 22 inches long, and at that, it isn't as long as it might have been.

## Special Articles on War Feature Year Book

Special war articles are an important feature of the 1942 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, just off the press. The book extends to over 1,000 pages, dealing with all phases of Canadian life, and more especially with those which can be measured by statistics. It contains authoritative and up-to-date information on the natural resources of the country, on its history, its institutions, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc. Copies may be secured from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at \$1.50 per copy; and a limited number of paper-bound copies are available at 50 cents each to ministers of religion, bona fide students, and teachers.

During their present membership campaign, as an inducement to members to pay dues for 1943 and 1944, the North Dakota Farmers' Union is offering in each such case to pay the first six months' premium on a Farmers' Union county collection group life insurance policy for one of the member's family.

Our office cynic declares that price ceilings would be all right if the consumer didn't need a step ladder to reach 'em.

Lady visitors to a British zoo often become quite friendly with even such wild animals as tigers. They must be married women, what?

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## Veterinary Questions and Answers

*Paid-up subscribers may submit  
veterinary questions.*

### T.B. Seems Indicated

**J.W.B., Crane Valley, Sask.**—Have cow that is thin and has rough coat; coughs very much when not eating. Does T.B. cause a cow to cough?

**Ans.**—Symptoms strongly suggest tuberculosis. Would advise you have animal tested.

### May Be Erysipelas

**A.A., Wayne.**—A four-month-old pig has a swelling below the knee of one leg and a hind leg seems to be affected to some extent too. The leg is very stiff. I am feeding 6 per cent tankage, 1 per cent salt, 1 per cent limestone and this pig is getting 2 tablespoons of fishoil daily, but it seems to no avail. I have isolated this pig. Could it be a contagious disease?

**Ans.**—This may be swine erysipelas, the mild form, which is contagious. Animal should be isolated and disinfection of premises, litter, etc., carried out. A warm bed should be provided and a laxative of castor oil or epsom salts given. There is a vaccine for swine erysipelas.

### Colt Has Ringbone

**C.L., Compeer.**—I have a three-year-old colt with a swelling just above the hoof on one front foot. He goes lame on this leg sometimes. What can I do to cure this?

**Ans.**—This is a ringbone. Would advise using a blister made with 1 part biniodide of mercury to 8 parts vaseline.

### Is Lumpjaw

**J.T., Veteran.**—One of my milk cows has a lump under the throat about the size of a baseball and it seems to be getting larger. What would this be and can it be removed?

**Ans.**—This is actinomycosis or lump jaw. Your Veterinarian would remove this lump.

### For Sheep

**D.F., Magrath.**—What would you advise using as a worm medicine for sheep.

**Ans.**—Would advise using phenothazine in the liquid form which can be given with a dose syringe or mixed with feed.

### Growing New Hoof

**S.G., Lloydminster.**—How long would it take for a horse to grow a new hoof.

**Ans.**—From 10 to 12 months.

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## Victorious Eighth Army Speeds Past Masses of Axis Prisoners



Past great masses of Rommel's routed troops, columns of Lieut.-General Montgomery's triumphant Eighth Army are seen in the picture speeding westward in the chase. Great numbers of Germans and Italians who had thrown down their

arms had difficulty, in early stages of the drive, in getting Allied soldiers to conduct them to internment, because our troops were too busy. Our army consisted mainly of men from the British Isles, with Australians, New Zealanders, and Fighting French and Polish units. As we

go to press, the Allied forces are reported driving across the hump of Libya in an effort to cut off retreating Axis troops, who are making for El Agheila on the Bay of Sirte, where marshes on their flank create favorable conditions for a stand.

## Tobruk Falls at Last to British Without Struggle



With the destruction of Rommel's Africa Corps as a fighting force, Tobruk was abandoned by the enemy last Friday without a struggle, as its remnants fled westward, pursued by British and American fighter and bomber planes, whose crews left the roads strewn with the wreckage of trucks and supplies. Here is an aerial view of this Libyan port of chequered history. Since

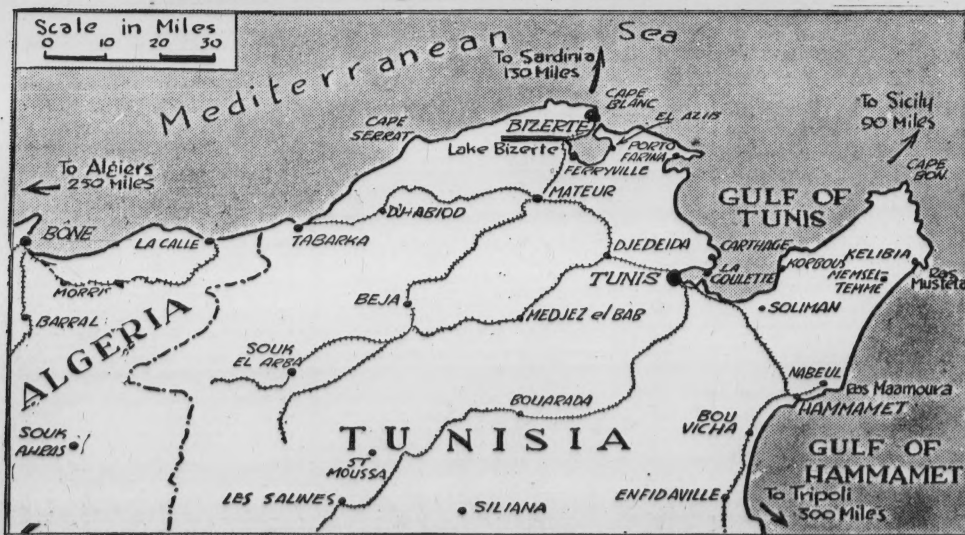
1940 control of the supply base has see-sawed like this: 1940, Dec. 8th, British army opened first offensive against Italians in Egypt; 1941, Jan. 22nd, British captured Tobruk; April 12, under siege by Axis forces; December 10th, British garrison relieved; 1942, June 18th, under siege again, and captured four days later with loss of 33,000 prisoners; November 13th, passed to British hands.

## Leads Tunisia Drive



General Kenneth Anderson of the British army (above) commands the British First Army and U.S. forces driving into Tunisia from the West. He was in charge of the first British army that went into France before Dunkirk.

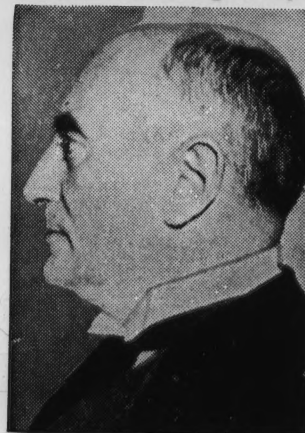
## Where Axis Fights For Toehold in Africa



As our forces advance into Tunisia in three or four prongs, the Axis is seeking to build up strength at Bizerte and Tunis, in an effort to retain as

long as possible a grip on Africa. The map shows the northwestern corner of Tunisia, with the best harbor of French North Africa at Bizerte.

## Leaves Sinking Ship



Admiral Jean Darlan, long Laval's rival for the favor of Hitler, has been co-operating with the U.S. forces in North Africa since he was taken prisoner at Algiers. President Roosevelt estimates that this useful assistance has shortened the campaign by two months. U.S. arrangements with Darlan are temporary only. He was one of the chief of the capitulators when France fell in 1940.